

# WROUGHT UP BY DISASTER LAGGING FAR IN THE REAR

Authorities Fear Violence on Part of Surviving Miners at Cherry, Ill., and Troops Have Been Ordered There.

## NO FURTHER EFFORTS TO ENTER THE SHAFT

Widows and Orphans of the Victims of Fire Need Food and Clothing—Appeal Sent Out by Red Cross Society.

## HEART-MOVING INCIDENTS

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 16.—Troops have been called to prevent any untoward demonstrations at the St. Paul coal mine when the bodies of the 300 men entombed by Saturday's disaster are brought to the surface.

Sheriff Skoglund of Bureau county, with authority from State's Attorney Eckhart, telegraphed to Springfield late today, asking Governor Deneen to send several companies of state militia.

So far no violence has been displayed as a result of the disaster, and State's Attorney Eckhart hopes by the presence of a small guard to prevent any ill-advised move on the part of the miners, whose feelings have been wrought up by the loss of their comrades.

"We want the troops at once; that's all there is about it. We will take no chances," declared the state's attorney. When the bodies will be brought to the surface is doubtful. None of the officials believe any of the 300 entombed men are alive.

## Firemen From Chicago

Fire Chief Horan of Chicago arrived with a supply of hose and chemical fire extinguishers. The search for the mouth of the shaft was perforated, and it was intended to force water and chemicals down through pipes. A thermometer in the sand on top of the seal showed a temperature of 110 degrees, indicating that the heat in the interior of the mine was intense.

Chief Horan shook his head. "It's no use," he said; "to lift the lid today would mean that the whole mine would blaze up, and there would be no possibility of recovering even the bodies. The coal deposits would take fire, the timber supports would crumble and it is terrible to picture what would happen. Perhaps another shaft would have to be dug to recover the remains of the men."

## Baby Born; Father Dead.

In making the rounds of the miners' homes, Duncan McDonald, president of district No. 12, United Mine Workers, discovered that a baby had arrived at a home which lost a father and a son. The mother was kept ignorant of the disaster.

Eighty-six homes visited were, with the exception of children, without male members. Only the most frantic of the women who lost husbands ventured to visit the shaft, and these had to be taken back almost forcibly.

Speculation was rife as to the location of the bodies in the mine. Upon this will be determined the immediate cause of the men's death, whether it was fire, suffocation by smoke or the falling in of parts of the mine. It is the opinion of veteran mine workers that in time of danger a miner will remain near the holding shaft until driven to remoter parts in search of air.

If the bodies are found near the shaft, it was declared, it will indicate the men perished by fire. If they are found in the more distant galleries, suffocation by smoke or gas was probably the cause of death.

## No Part of Mine Safe.

The repeated sealing up of the mouth of the mine necessary to stop the draught and smother the fire, it is held, was sufficient to generate enough gas to suffocate the men.

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Former Director of the Mint Roberts Says This Country Is Behind the Rest of World in Matter of Paper Currency.

## JAPAN FOLLOWED US, BUT SOON TOOK BACK TRACK

Plea for a Central Bank of Issue Under Responsible Control, Not Independent Competing Banking Institution.

## OBJECTIONS MISS MARK

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—"Nine-tenths of all the objections now being offered to the central bank plan miss the mark; they do not apply at all to the kind of central bank that is proposed," declared George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, and former director of the mint, in an address delivered at a meeting of the Kansas City Clearing House association today.

"The central bank of issue offers a more comprehensive treatment of the currency problem than any other plan," he said. "It provides abundant elasticity under responsible control. It provides a fiscal agency for the government through which its enormous collections and disbursements may be handled with the least disturbance in the money market."

"We are not pioneers in the movement. We are lagging behind all the rest of the world. There is not a country in Europe but has delegated the issuance of its paper currency to a central bank."

## Experience of Japan.

"The Japanese began organizing their banking system in 1872 by copying our system of national banks, with issues of notes based upon the public debt, but in ten years they discovered that they had not copied the best system. Then they established the Bank of Japan, a semi-official institution modeled after the Imperial Bank of Germany."

"In the cities, the bankers, under the pressure of emergencies, have learned to come together and assume, without any legal sanction, some of the functions of a central bank. We saw the clearing house in 1907 receive the ordinary commercial assets of their members and issue an impromptu currency upon them, and that currency passed into circulation and served the purpose of money. The only trouble with it was that it had no legal status, and it was not a symptom of disaster."

## Not a Competing Institution.

"Those of us who favor a central bank advocate not an independent competing institution that will gather deposits from all over the country, but a central organization of the existing clearing houses, or a central agency, or what you like—that will do for all the banks under the authority of law, what the clearing houses did for their members in 1907; an organization that will render certain services to the government and to the banks and to the public, which the individual banks are not so well qualified to perform."

Speaking of the misapprehension concerning the proposed institution, Mr. Roberts said: "No important departure is ever made without opposition. Every movement of this kind must be pushed forward through a maze of suspicion and prejudice, objections and counter propositions."

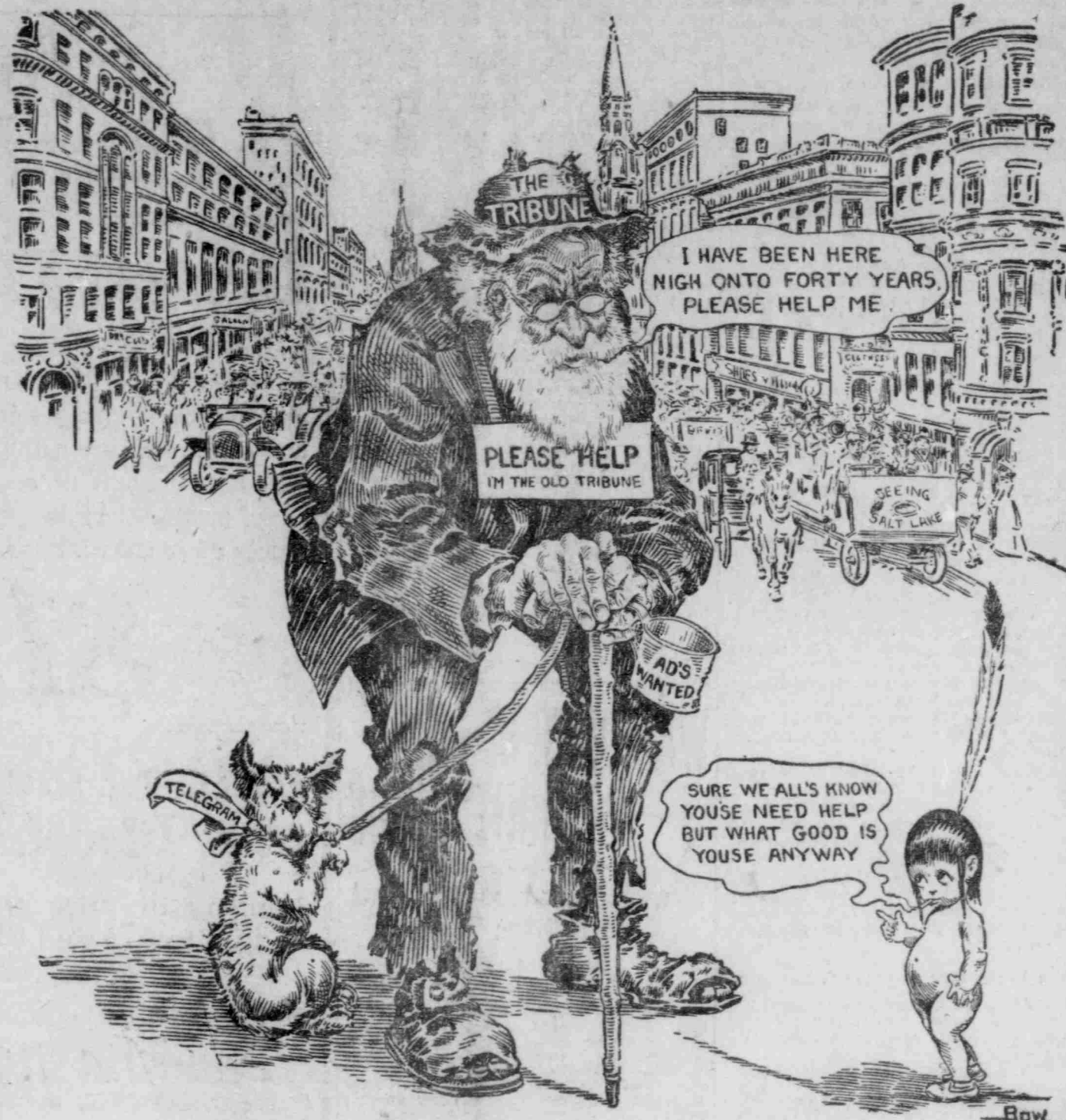
## WILL TRY HABEAS CORPUS.

Next Step in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Program.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, who are under sentence on the charge of contempt of court, will not have to return to appear before the district court of appeals at St. Paul, Minn., until next Monday.

It is expected they will then sue out a writ of habeas corpus before some judge of the district supreme court, and should the judge refuse them under the writ, the next step will be an appeal to the United States supreme court.

# THE POOR OLD TRIBUNE



"For Forty Years the Tribune Has Fought a Battle in Utah."—From the Tribune of Sunday, Nov. 14.

## HOOSIER TRAILED HIS MAN TO MEXICO

Bones of Swindler Bleaching on the Desert—Victim Returns Satisfied.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 16.—Knowing that the bones of the man who swindled him of \$3,500 lie bleaching in the sands of the southern California desert, Newton A. Grabill, a mill owner of Daleville, returned home today, after a 10,000-mile chase, and found that his creditors, believing him dead, had petitioned the Delaware county court to wind up his estate. Grabill is 72 years old.

One day last June Grabill was approached at his mill by a man who said he represented a brokerage firm in Chicago. The stranger had prospectus of a gold mine in Colorado and persuaded Grabill that it would be a profitable investment. Grabill gave the man \$3,500 in cash and made an appointment to meet him in Indianapolis and turn over the remainder of the amount he intended to invest.

At Indianapolis Grabill learned that he had been tricked. He took up the trail of the swindler. First it led to St. Louis and then to Denver. From that city to New Mexico and Arizona Grabill followed the swindler into the California desert. The pursuit wore Grabill out, and he stopped, but the detective pressed on. A few weeks the detective returned to Grabill and gave him proof that he had caught up with the swindler at a lonely ranch house; that they fought and that he shot the swindler dead. His body was buried in the desert.

Satisfied that in this final deal he was getting his money's worth, Grabill paid the detective and set out for Indiana.

## GEORGE CROCKER DYING

Millionaire Who Once Spent a Period of Probation in Utah a Victim of Cancer.

(Special to The Herald-Republican.) New York, Nov. 16.—George Crocker is dying in his magnificent mansion at Sixty-fourth street and Fifth avenue from cancer of the stomach, and the members of his family are prepared for his death at any moment.

In March, 1908, Mr. Crocker was operated on for cancer at his home by the late Dr. William T. Bull. Another operation became necessary in June, 1908, and that, too, was performed by Dr. Bull. Mr. Crocker never recovered from the last operation, which failed to eradicate the cancerous growth. When Charles Crocker's will was read it provided that George should abstain from intoxicants for a period of five years before participating in the fifty millions left. Most of this period was spent in Utah on a ranch of 375,000 acres given him by his father.

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## BOWS TO JUDGMENT OF MOTHER CHURCH

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson Promises to Obey Christian Science Leader in Future.

Boston, Nov. 16.—For twenty hours, yesterday and today, Mrs. Augusta Stetson of New York, accused of "mental malpractice," was in secret conference with the board of directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in the inner council room of the mother church.

While the deliberations were secret, their result was apparent tonight, when Mrs. Stetson issued a statement, in which she asserts that she bows to the judgment of the mother church directors against her, and, furthermore, that she will obey "my leader" by untiringly working for the cause of Christian Science.

Mrs. Stetson's statement follows: "Our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy, has requested us all to unite with those in our church who are supporting the mother church directors. Today I have received a copy of her letter addressed to the trustees of our church."

"For twenty-five years I have gladly obeyed her leading in every question. I have always found that by doing this I drew nearer to God. My students know that I have taught them to do likewise, without questioning her wisdom; therefore, they do not need any word from me in adding to what our beloved leader has said to guide them at this hour."

"They will know that it is right for them to unite with those who supported the mother church directors in the judgment rendered against me. I, myself, have been obeying that judgment, and I shall continue to do so. I shall, furthermore, obey my leader by untiringly working for the cause of Christian Science in their testimony. My leader's letter induces me to believe that I may have been wrong where I felt that I was absolutely right."

"For twenty-five years I have watched and prayed for guidance and strength in correcting every error revealed to me by God and by my leader or by any of my brethren."

## FIERCE BLIZZARD RAGING

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Experiencing Some Real Winter Weather.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 16.—At midnight a blizzard struck the head of the lakes district, the wind at times assuming the proportions of a gale. Lake Superior is tumbling in a way to prohibit safe navigation. A heavy snowstorm continues. Trains on railroads and in the city is delayed.

New Richmond, Wis., Nov. 16.—A severe blizzard is raging in northern Wisconsin today.

Norfolk, Neb., Nov. 16.—A blanket of snow eight to ten inches deep on the level covered all of northern Nebraska, southern South Dakota, the Black Hills and northern Wyoming today. All trains in this territory were late this morning, some several hours. The temperature is moderate.

## TAFT AT THEATRE.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Taft made his first appearance of this season at a Washington theatre tonight, attending the performance of "The Old Town," with Montgomery and Stone in the cast, at the New National. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Taft and her sister, Mrs. Laughlin of Pittsburgh.

## GIRL ON TRIAL FOR MURDERING LOVER

Bloodstained Garments Cause Screams and Sobs in the Court Room.

Auburn, Cal., Nov. 16.—With a heart-rending scream, Alma Bell, accused of the murder of Joseph Ames, fell into a violent outburst of sobs in the court room today when the blood stained garments of her dead lover were introduced as evidence and identified by Frank Ames, a brother of the dead man. The gruesome exhibits moved Mrs. Mary E. Ames, his mother, to tears, and for several minutes court proceedings stopped while the two women sought to control their emotions.

Charges of misconduct were made almost at the start of the trial against Assistant Prosecutor George W. Hamilton, by Attorney L. L. Chamberlain for the defense, who the prosecutor in his opening address announced that if any matter tending to discredit Alma Bell's moral character were introduced it would have to come from the defense.

Judge Arnot promptly instructed Hamilton to confine his address to what he expected to prove.

Frank Ames, a brother of the slain man, was the first witness, and identified the gore-stained shirt which the prosecutor exhibited as that which his brother wore when he left the cabin with Alma Bell.

Alma Bell today received many letters from men and women, some of them containing money, and almost all expressed the hope that she would be acquitted. Letters of quite another tone were received by the Rev. J. W. Winkey, one of the members of the Ames family. Some of these had Black Hand signatures and said that unless the program in his honor was cancelled the writers would come to Auburn and kill them, and letters asked money of the Black Hand from falling upon the family if the money were not produced at once.

## WILL CRUISE FIVE YEARS

Captain Raold Amundsen Fitting Out Oceanographic Expedition for the Norwegian Government.

New York, Nov. 16.—Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of the Northwest passage, who arrived today from Copenhagen, explained that his visit to America was to fit out an oceanographic expedition for the Norwegian government.

The expedition will start, he said, from Christiania, in Nansen's old ship, the Fram, next July, and probably will cruise for five years. The first year will be spent in the southern portion of the North Atlantic, studying currents, temperatures, the ocean bottom and sea life. Then the Fram will be navigated around the Horn to the Pacific, probably fitting out in San Francisco for an Arctic trip.

"We plan to leave San Francisco," said Captain Amundsen, "in July, 1911, with fourteen men, to push through the Bering strait as far north as we can, then to freeze in the ice and drift with it. Its general direction is north, and we may pass close to the pole."

## THAW CREATES A SCENE.

Insisted Upon Picking Out a Place to Dine for Himself.

New York, Nov. 16.—Harry K. Thaw, who was brought here today from the Matineen asylum to testify in the suit of Dr. Hamilton to recover from Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw \$7,000 for professional services, created a scene at the court house over the question as to where he should eat luncheon.

The constables in charge were taking him to a restaurant near the court building, but Thaw insisted upon going to a place in the financial district, where he lunched frequently before the killing of Stanford White.

He became so noisy that a large crowd collected, and Dr. Baker of the asylum was obliged to interfere.

# WASTE MUST BE STOPPED

Welfare of the United States Demands that the People of This Generation Conserve Nation's Natural Resources.

## ADDRESS BY FORMER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

James R. Garfield Calls Attention to the Urgent Need of Legislation in Order to Safeguard the Rights of Public

## LEASE SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—In an address before the joint convention of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, said:

"The permanent welfare of our nation cannot be assured unless we, in this generation, provide for the conservation of our natural resources. Hitherto we have been needlessly wasteful. We have been too much occupied with the present; too little with the future. The inventory of our resources shows the immediate danger of their depletion or extinction."

"Conservation is pre-eminently a movement for the public welfare. Exactly as the railroads are regulated because they are public utilities, so must interests that develop natural resources be regulated because they deal with public interests. Unfairness or monopolization of either is intolerable."

"In Alaska the coal area of a million acres has been withheld from entry. Pending investigation of the coal lands for the disposition of the coal lands are not what they should be."

## More Legislation Needed.

"Some improvements have been made in recent years, but the rights of the public are not safeguarded. None of the lands should be disposed of until legislation is enacted which will provide a method by which the coal can be developed as will prevent speculative interests and will yield to the nation a fair monetary return. Under a leasing system all these conditions can be readily improved."

"Congress has wisely provided for the great irrigation projects that have been started, but there is immediate need of legislation to control the use and development of water power to the end that, as with other resources, the public may, under a system of franchise or lease, protect its own great interests and obtain just compensation."

## People Demand Action.

"The great progress that has been made through the recent years will not be stopped. The people of our country will not tolerate a backward step. They demand, and will see to it that their demand is heeded, that the great policy of conservation shall be one in the interests of public welfare."

The spread of the municipal commission form of government has been rapid, according to an address by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, at the convention of that organization here today.

"After years and years of floundering between scandalous subservience to corporations on the one hand," he said, "and ignorant or vicious or dishonest attacks upon them on the other, the progressive communities of the country have recently been coming to the inevitable conclusion that to get this business of government on a sound basis, and to satisfy it is necessary to entrust it to small and well-paid commissions, composed of competent men, charged with due power and responsibility."

## DIED AT THE CLOSE.

Indiana Man Attends His One Hundredth Birthday Celebration.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 16.—At the close of a big celebration in honor of his 100th birthday, John Fletcher Medaris of Green's Fork, a small town near here, died today.

Medaris almost collapsed sooner, but lived until the program in his honor had been carried out. It was his expressed wish to live for the celebration, which the entire population of Green's Fork and 29 relatives attended.

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# GOULD LETS GO OF STOCK

Western Union Telegraph Co. Absorbed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. After a Long Effort.

## POSTAL MAY BE TAKEN INTO CAMP IN FUTURE

Incorporation of a New Billion-Dollar Corporation Said to Be Necessary to Complete the Absorption as Planned.

## EFFECT LOCALLY UNKNOWN

New York, Nov. 16.—Announced in Boston and confirmed in New York, another billion-dollar merger became a reality with the practical absorption of the Western Union Telegraph company by the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

The Western Union, one of the pet properties of the late Jay Gould, has been in the Gould family for a generation, and it was by the sale of the Gould stock today that the merger was accomplished.

While the report has been current that the Mackay companies, controlling the Postal Telegraph company, ultimately will be included in the plan of reorganization, no confirmation of this could be obtained in New York. Officials of the Postal were emphatic that the company would remain independent.

Boston, Nov. 16.—A long stride toward the complete control by one corporation of all wire communication in the United States was made today in the acquisition by the American Telephone and Telegraph company of the control of the Western Union Telegraph company. To make the absorption complete, the incorporation of a new billion-dollar company, it is said, will be necessary to include \$52,475,400 of bonds and stocks of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, known as the Bell company, and the outstanding \$185,000,000 of bonds and stocks of the Western Union Telegraph company.

The acquisition of the Western Union company by the telephone company has been in order for six months, and only a sufficient amount to insure control, said to be 10 per cent, was taken over. Officers of the telephone company believe that the merger will save the Bell company \$75,000,000 in new construction, as it will allow the utilization of wires for both telegraphing and telephoning.

## List of Companies.

Some associated corporations engaged in the telephone business, a majority of whose stocks rests in the treasury of the parent concern, are: New York Telephone company, \$50,000,000; New England Telephone and Telegraph company, \$31,700,000; Bell Telephone company of Pennsylvania, \$31,150,000; New York and New Jersey Telephone company, \$25,400,000; Southern Bell Telephone company, \$21,000,000; Western Union Telegraph and Telephone company, \$18,000,000; Chicago Telephone company, \$17,500,000; Western Telephone and Telegraph company, \$16,000,000; Bell Telephone company of Canada, \$12,500,000. The telephone system annually transmits 5,565,800,000 messages, while the Western Union handles 6,023,000. The telephone system has 8,088,879 miles of wire, and the Western Union 11,382,500. The total property value of the telephone company is \$455,945,000, and that of the Western Union \$124,086,920.

## Local Effect Unknown.

In the absence of information other than that contained in the press dispatches, Arthur W. Long, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, could not say what effect the merger of the telephone and telegraph companies would have in the local situation, or what changes might be anticipated.

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# TWENTY-TWO WEIGHERS ARE NOW IMPLICATED IN FRAUDS

Investigation of New York Custom House Productive of More Scandal.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Twenty-two assistant weighers in the New York custom house are known to have been implicated, or are under suspicion, in the so-called sugar trust frauds.

This is set forth in a statement tonight by Chairman Black and Messrs. McIlhenny and Washburn, of the civil service commission, in answer to charges that appointments and removals in the New York custom house were at the dictum of the trust.

The statement of the commissioners is largely argumentative, designed to show the care taken in the preparation and rating of examination papers, and how, by reason of methods in vogue, it is practically impossible for the commission's examiners in Washington to show favoritism in rating. Authority is given to appoint officers to examine into antecedents of eligibles and to removal of place holders whenever the public interest so requires.

The information regarding the twenty-two assistant weighers came from the New York customs house. Two of the assistant weighers were appointed without certification by the commission, the remaining twenty having been appointed by certification from 1885 to

1907. There are now employed at New York 126 assistant weighers. Examinations by which these assistant weighers have been chosen in the last fifteen years, says the commission, have been prepared and rated at Washington. The examinations themselves are conducted by local boards at New York or elsewhere.

The statement of the commission concludes: "What the commission desires to emphasize to the press is that it has used not only all of the precautions possible in the selection of its eligibles, but it has left in the department unimpaired power of sifting such appointments, when once made, to the bottom and exercising the power of removal at any time that the interests of the public service require."

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